

## REMARKS

Claims 1-4, 7, 8, 10-13 and 15-17 are currently active.

Claims 15-17 have been added. Antecedent support for Claim 15, Claim 16 and Claim 17 is found in Claims 1-7, 8, and 9, respectively. Claim 15 is Claim 7 written in independent form with all the limitations of its base claim and any intervening claims. The Examiner has indicated that Claim 7 written as such, would be allowable.

The amendments to Claim 1 have antecedent support in Claims 5, 6 and 9.

Claims 5, 6, 9 and 14 have been canceled.

The Examiner has objected to the drawings because the power wire in Claim 7 is not shown in the figures. Respectfully, figure 1 shows the power wire 36. It appears that the "6" of "36" was cut off in copying the figure. An amended figure, with the amendment shown in red, is included. Formal drawings will be provided when the application is allowed.

The Examiner has objected to the drawings because reference signs 3 and 36, mentioned in the description, are not found in the figures. As explained above, reference sign

36 now appears in the figures. Applicants are unsure where the Examiner is referring to reference sign 3, as the applicants did not use a reference sign 3. Applicants request that the Examiner point out where reference sign 3 appears in the description.

The Examiner has objected to the drawings because it is unclear to the Examiner exactly what element the lead lines and arrows are pointing to. The figures have been amended, with amendments shown in red, to obviate this objection. Formal drawings will be provided when the application is allowed.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 7-9 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Claim 7 has been amended to obviate this rejection.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-6 and 10 as being anticipated by Crane. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection in view of the amendments to Claims 1 and 10.

The filter connector of Crane is a Molex connector. A catalog page of what appears to be Crane's pin design is enclosed for the Examiner's review. The reference Crane does not teach or suggest any actual electrical capabilities or characteristics. It is submitted by applicants that the connector taught by Crane would not operate at 150 amps of current, as found in applicants' amended Claim 1. In fact, from the catalog page, the pin connector is

rated at a maximum of 7 amps of current flow. Applicants' claimed invention is designed for 150 amps of current flow (21 times that of the connector of Crane). Furthermore, in column 3, lines 20-25, Crane teaches that the intended application for the pin connector 10 is for signal carrying leads for an automobile radio. Signal carrying leads are generally quite low current leads. This filter connector 10 taught by Crane would be destroyed if 150 amps of current were supplied to it.

Moreover, amended Claim 1 has the limitation that "the input terminal block including at least one terminal pin and a support block through which the terminal pin extends, the support block supporting the terminal pin and isolating the terminal pin". It is respectfully submitted that Crane does not teach this limitation.

Accordingly, Claim 1 is patentable over Crane. Claims 2-4 are dependent to parent Claim 1 and are patentable for the reasons parent Claim 1 is patentable.

Claim 10 is patentable over Crane for the reasons Claim 1 is patentable over Crane.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 11-13 as being anticipated by Lee. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection in view of the amendments to the claims.

Lee's focus is for a power line conditioner with multiple input and output receptacles. Applicants have amended Claim 11 to have the limitation of "receiving 150 amps of 48 V DC power at an input terminal block having a support block through which the terminal pin extends, the support block supporting the terminal pin and isolating the terminal pin". Lee does not teach or suggest these limitations. Lee does not teach "receiving power at an input terminal block having a support block through which the terminal pin extends, the support block supporting the terminal pin and isolating the terminal pin". Lee does not teach or suggest receiving 150 amps of 48 V DC power at the input terminal block. In fact, Lee teaches only a power line conditioner for AC power. There is nothing to indicate or suggest that Lee could handle DC power, let alone 150 amps of 48 V DC power without burning out or being destroyed. Such an amount of power is not insignificant and requires considerable thought in designing for its proper processing. Accordingly, Claim 11 is patentable over Lee. Claims 12 and 13 are dependent to parent Claim 11 and are patentable for the reasons Claim 11 is patentable.

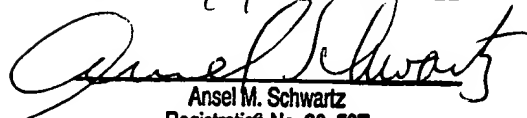
The Examiner has rejected Claim 14 as being unpatentable over Lee in view of applicants' amended prior art. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. As explained above, there is nothing to indicate the conditioner taught by Lee could handle 150 amps of 48 V DC power without burning out. For the Examiner to simply make this statement and rely on the fact that applicants stated this is the traditional method of operation, does not in any

way indicate that Lee has such a capability. To provide a 150 amps of 48 V DC power requires a specifically designed device to do so, and there is nothing to indicate that Lee is such a device. Accordingly, Claim 14 is patentable over Lee for the reasons explained above.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully requested that the outstanding rejections and objections to this application be reconsidered and withdrawn, and Claims 1-4, 7, 8, 10-13 and 15-17, now in this application be allowed.

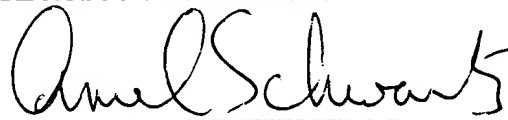
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Ansel M. Schwartz  
Registration No. 30,587  
6/25/02  
Date

Respectfully submitted,

BARBARA A. VAN DYKE

By   
Ansel M. Schwartz, Esquire  
Reg. No. 30,587  
One Sterling Plaza  
201 N. Craig Street  
Suite 304  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213  
(412) 621-9222

Attorney for Applicant

Version with markings to show changes made to the claims

1. A power entry panel for a power conditioner comprising:

an input terminal block which receives at least 150 amps of 48 V DC power,  
the input terminal block including at least one terminal pin and a support block through which  
a terminal pin extends, the support block supporting the terminal pin and isolating the terminal  
pin; and

a mating connection for passing the power from the input terminal block to the  
power conditioner, the mating connection directly connected and in contact with the terminal  
pin of the input terminal block.

7. A power entry panel as described in Claim [6] 4 wherein the terminal pin  
has a long end and a short end, the support block has a wire side and a connector side, and the  
input terminal block includes a filtering layer for filtering the power, the power filtering layer  
disposed on the [connection] connector side, the long end extending from the [connection]  
connector side and connecting with the mating connection, and the short end extending from  
the wire side and connecting with a power wire to which power is delivered to the input  
terminal block.

10. An input terminal block for a power entry panel comprising:

a terminal pin for conducting at least 150 amps of 48 V DC power adapted to be directly connected and in contact with a mating connection of the power entry panel;

a support block through which the terminal pin extends, the support block supporting the terminal pin; and

a filtering layer disposed on the support block for filtering power.

11. A method for transferring power comprising the steps of:

receiving at least 150 amps of 48 V DC power at an input terminal block having a support block through which the terminal pin extends, the support block supporting the terminal pin and isolating the terminal pin; and

passing the 150 amps of 48 V DC power from the input terminal block through a mating connection that the input terminal block is directly connected and in contact with to a power conditioner.

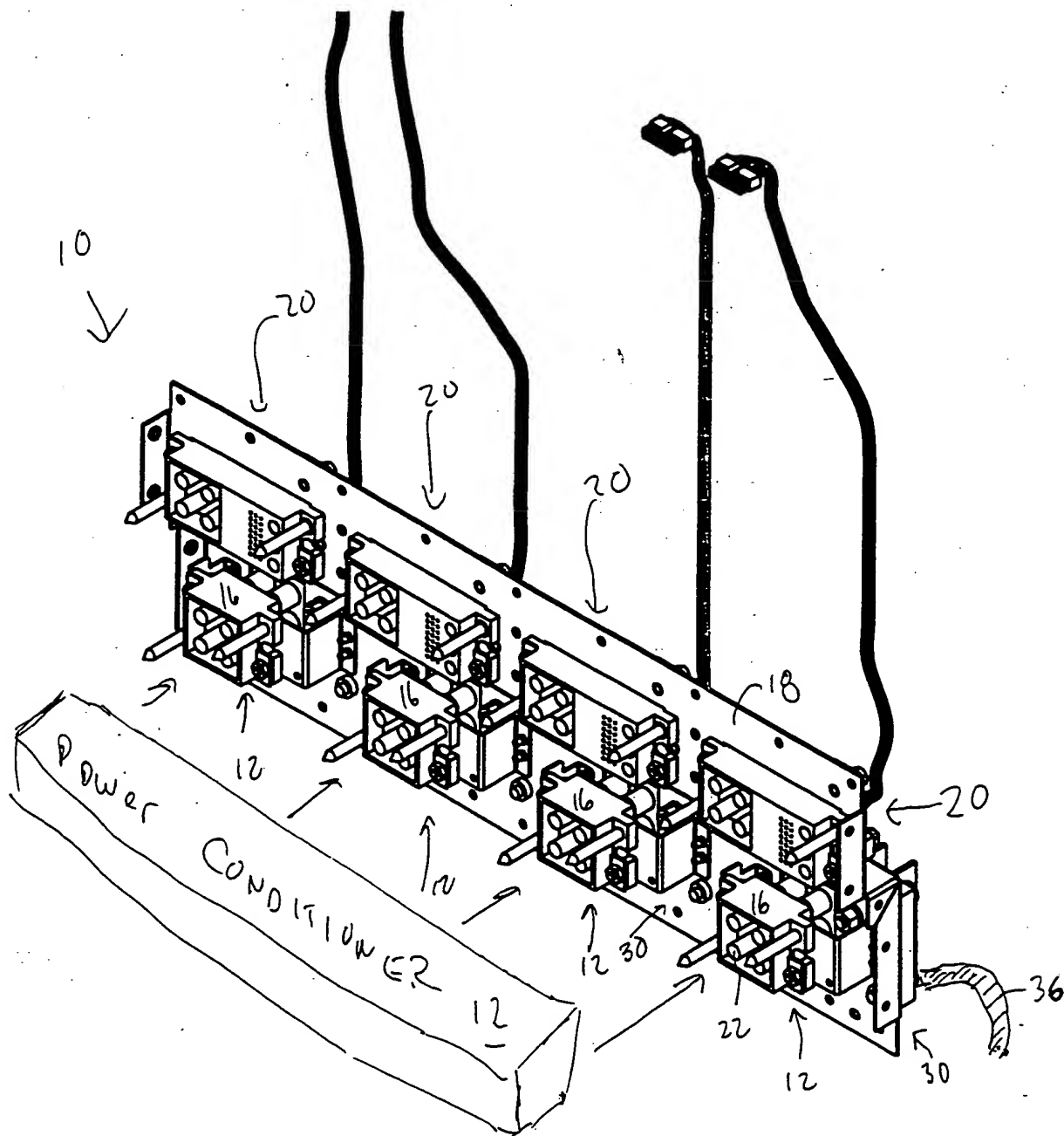


FIG 1